Catawba Journal.

VOL. I.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1825. [NO. 85.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

State of North-Carolina.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1825.

JERE. L. Chittim, to the use of Thomas Johnson *vs.* William Lattimore, Admr. of George Lattimore, deceased.—The same *vs.* the same.—Thomas Johnson *vs.* the same.—The same *vs.* the same.—The same *vs.* the same.—Original Process, and Judgment and Execution, granted by a Justice of the Peace for said county, and levied on land belonging to the estate of the said George Lattimore, deceased.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Robert Lattimore, one of the heirs of the said George Lattimore, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, by court, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Catawba Journal, that the said Robert appear at the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the third Monday in July next, then and there to plead to issue, or judgments will be entered up against him, together with the other heirs of the said George Lattimore, deceased, in the several cases as above stated; and the land levied on be liable to be sold to satisfy the said judgments.

TEST. VARDRY M'BEE, *C. C.*
Price adv. $2 62½. 6t39

State of North-Carolina.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1825.

ISAAC Heron *vs.* Wm. Lattimore, Admr. of Geo. Lattimore, decd. The same *vs.* the same.—Original Process—judgments and executions granted by a Justice of the Peace for said county, and levied on land belonging to the estate of the said George Lattimore, deceased.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Robert Lattimore, one of the heirs of the said George Lattimore, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, by Court, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Catawba Journal, that the said Robert appear at the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the third Monday in July next, then and there to plead to issue, or judgments will be entered up against him, together with the other heirs of the said George Lattimore, deceased, in the cases as above stated; and the land levied on be liable to be sold to satisfy said judgments.

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State of North-Carolina.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1825.

HOYLE, Son & Cox, *vs.* William Lattimore, Admr. of George Lattimore, deceased.—The same *vs.* the same.—The same *vs.* the same.—Original Process—judgments and executions, granted by a Justice of the Peace for said county, levied on Land belonging to the estate of the said George Lattimore, deceased.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Robert Lattimore, one of the heirs of the said George Lattimore, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, by the Court, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Catawba Journal, that the said Robert appear at the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the third Monday in July next, then and there to plead to issue, or judgments will be entered up against him, together with the other heirs of the said George Lattimore, deceased, in the cases as above stated; and the land levied on be liable to be sold to satisfy said judgments.

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State of North-Carolina.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1825.

Campbell & Chittim, *vs.* Wm. Lattimore, Adm. of George Lattimore, deceased. } Original Process—judgments and executions granted by a Justice of the Peace for said county, and levied on land, belonging to the estate of George Lattimore, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Robert Lattimore, one of the heirs of the said George Lattimore, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, by Court, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Catawba Journal, that the said Robert appear at the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Lincoln county, ot the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the third Monday in July next, then and there to plead to issue, or judgment will be entered against him, together with the other heirs of the estate of the said George Lattimore, deceased; and the land levied on be liable to be sold to satisfy said judgment.

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State of North-Carolina.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1825.

HOYLE, Son & Cox, *vs.* William Lattimore, Admr. of George Lattimore, deceased.—The same *vs.* the same.—The same *vs.* the same.—Original Process—judgments and executions, granted by a Justice of the Peace for said county, levied on Land belonging to the estate of the said George Lattimore, deceased.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Robert Lattimore, one of the heirs of the said George Lattimore, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, by the Court, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Catawba Journal, that the said Robert appear at the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the third Monday in July next, then and there to plead to issue, or judgments will be entered up against him, together with the other heirs of the said George Lattimore, deceased, in the cases as above stated; and the land levied on be liable to be sold to satisfy said judgments.

TEST. VARDRY M'BEE, *C. C.*
Price adv. $2 62½. 6t39

BACON.

I HAVE now deposited in my hands BACON, of the very first quality, for sale at a low price, for cash only.

WILLIAM H. STANDLEY.
Charlotte, May 10, 1825. 3t35

State of North-Carolina.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1825.

DAVID Ramsour *vs.* William Lattimore, Admr. of George Lattimore, deceased.—Orignal Process, and Judgment and Execution by a Justice of the Peace for said county, and levied on land belonging to the estate of George Lattimore, deceased.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Robert Lattimore, one of the heirs of the said George Lattimore, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, by Court, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Catawba Journal, that the said Robert appear at the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the third Monday in July next, then and there to plead to issue, or judgment will be entered up against him, together with the other heirs of the said George Lattimore, deceased; and the land levied on be liable to be sold to satisfy said judgment.

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Price adv. $2 62½. 6t39

State of North-Carolina.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1825.

JAMES Marshall *vs.* William Lattimore, Administrator of George Lattimore.—Original Process, and Judgments and Executions granted by a Justice of Peace for said county, and levied on land belonging to the estate of the said George Lattimore, deceased. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Robert Lattimore, one of the heirs of the said George Lattimore, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, by Court, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Catawba Journal, that the said Robert appear at the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the third Monday in July next, then and there to plead to issue, or judgment will be entered up against him, together with the other heirs of the said George Lattimore, deceased; and the land levied on be liable to be sold to satisfy said judgment.

TEST. VARDRY M'BEE, *C. C.*
Price adv. $2 62½. 6t39

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County, February Term, 1825.

Daniel Gallant *vs.* Thomas Miller. } Original Attachment, levied in the hands of William Neely, Garnishee.

IT appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Catawba Journal for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next court of this county, on the 4th Monday of May next, and replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him.

TEST. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.
6t35

State of North-Carolina,

February Term of Mecklenburg County Court,

Lewis' Adm'rs. *vs.* John Lewis. } Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered, that publication be made in the Catawba Journal, for three months, that the defendant appear at the next court of this county, on the 4th Monday of May next, and replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered by default against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*
3mt35.—Price adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,

February Term of Mecklenburg County Court.

William Salters *vs.* William Douglass. } Original Attachment, levied on 5 negres, July, Sam, Frank, Jude and Mary.

IT appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered, that publication be made in the Catawba Journal, for three months, that the defendant appear at the next court of this county, on the 4th Monday in May next, and replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered by default against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*
3mt35.—Price adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

MR. WILLIAM WYNENS, late of Jasper county, and State of Georgia, hath this day informed me that some false reports have been put in circulation in this neighborhood, relative to his character, and which reports are believed by many good citizens to his prejudice. This will certify, that William Wynens lived near me during his stay in Georgia, and was esteemed as an honest, correct young man; and so far as my information extends, he left our neighborhood with the same credit that he had formerly done on similar occasions, to visit this state.

JAMES COWAN.
Charlotte, May 17, 1825. 3t36

*** The editor of the Western Carolinian will please insert the above three times, and forward his account for payment.

A Bargain.

ANY person desirous to settle in the village of Charlotte, N. C. and save the trouble and expense of building, will do well to call on the subscriber, who offers for sale his house and lots on terms to please a purchaser, viz:—three front lots and two back, lying in the Sandy Hollow, and adjoining William Lucky's land; also, two lots, the front on Broad street, and back lot, adjoining the Methodist Church.—Also, a two story dwelling-house on Broad-st. situated a few rods north-east from the Court-House, with two lots. On the premises are an excellent Cellar, Kitchen, Smoke-House, Barn, Stables, and every other necessary out building.

EDW'D. M. BRONSON.

Valuable Books.

THE following Books, among many others, may be had at this Office, at reduced prices:

Johnson's Works, 12 v.	Davies' do
Smith's Wealth of Nations	Cunningham's do
	Mrs. Trimmer's do
Say's Political Economy	Meikle's Traveller
	Book of Com'n Prayer, elegantly bound
Modern Europe	
Ramsay's U. States	Pocket Bibles
Memoirs of the Court of Queen Elizabeth	Phillipp's Evidence
	Newland on Contracts
Simond's Switzerland	New-York Digest
Barrington & Beaufoy on the North Pole	Espinasse on Evidence
	Philip on Indigestion
Latrobe's visit to S. America	Ewell's Medical Companion
Sketches of Florida	Bell's Operative Surgery
Koster's Travels	
Watson's Philip the 2d and 3d	Simpson's Euclid
	Gibson's Surveying
Marshall's Life Washington	Blair's Lectures
	Ainsworth's Dictionary, and a variety of Latin and English School Books
Public Characters, 1805	
Moore's Works	
Byron's do	
Edwards on the Affections	Morse's Gazetteer
	Joyce's Philosophy
Memoirs of Rev. Andrew Fuller	Jamieson's Logic
	Duncan's do
Life of Calvin	Small books for children
Simeon's Skeletons	
Saurin's Sermons	Quills, &c. &c. &c.

Ranaway

FROM my plantation in October last, my negro man, JACOB, about 30 or 35 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, large made and well proportioned, dark complexion, down look when spoken to, and very easy and mild in answering any question that is asked. I have no question but that he will disown his name, as well as that of his owner's. There is not much doubt existing in my mind, that he is some jail now. Therefore all jailors are solicited to attend to this advertisement, and be particular in examining those whom they have in custody. The fellow has a notable foot—a foot nearly twelve inches in length, and nearly all the way one width, very slim, and the bottom very flat. He had on when he left me, a suit of coarse homespun clothes, and a round jacket and pantaloons of Russia Duck.

Any information by letter may be directed to C. J. Lide, Cheraw, S. C.

CHARLES J. LIDE.
Cheraw, May 10, 1825. 3t36

*** The editors of the Fayetteville Observer, Raleigh Star and Catawba Journal, (Charlotte, N. C.) will please insert the above advertisement three weeks, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

Goods! Goods! Goods!

I HAVE on hand a general assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery and Groceries, which I will sell low for cash, or on a credit until fall, to persons whose punctuality can be relied on. Those who may favor me with their custom, will be thankfully acknowledged. As all my stock of goods was purchased for cash, and the greater part of them before the late rise on goods, I expect to sell as low as any merchant in the village.

SAMUEL M'COMB.
Charlotte, May 12, 1825. 33*

New Goods.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery and Hard-Ware, which they will sell low for cash, or on credit to punctual dealers. Customers and others are invited to call and examine.

COOPER & M'GINN.
Charlotte, May 13, 1825. 3t35

Coach Making.

THE subscriber has on hand, and is now finishing, about $4,000 worth of work in his line of business, consisting of a Coachee, Charlotee, Phæton, Panneled and Stick Gigs, ditto Kitterreened, Sociables, Sulkys, and a Mail Stage, on the improved Northern plan, remarkably light, and calculated to carry nine passengers; all of which he will sell at reduced prices for cash, or on a liberal credit, or for the produce of the country. A good horse or two would be received in payment for any of the above work. Having disposed of his shop furniture, and being about to quit the business, he is determined to offer his work at such prices as will enhance his sales. Gentlemen wanting carriages, will do well to call and examine for themselves, and get better bargains than can be had in Charleston.

JOHN G. MORSE.
Charlotte, May 18, 1825. 3t35

MECHANIC LOTTERY.

A LITTLE more than three months has now elapsed since the scheme of this lottery was presented to the public; and we may say, without fear of contradiction, that the rapid sale of tickets is unparalleled in any scheme of the kind ever presented to a community. The few tickets remaining on hand, with a small exception, will be forthwith forwarded to those agents who have not had a supply; and we anticipate, that the citizens adjacent to each agency, by their liberal encouragement, will bring us under the same grateful obligations that other sections have done, as soon as the opportunity presents itself. Under the influence of this sanguine hope, we are almost ready to say the scheme will be drawn during our next court. Tickets would have been in the hands of all the agents sooner, but under the accumulated business of the Commissioners, they were not finished faster than sold; in consequence of which, the price of tickets will not advance until all have had the opportunity of getting them at the first price.

Constables' Executions,

For sale, at this Office.

NORTH-CAROLINA LOTTERY,

(For the benefit of the Oxford Academy.)

THE First Class of which will be drawn at Raleigh, the 22d of June next, and completed in a few minutes.

B. YATES & A. M'INTYRE, *Managers.*

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$10,000	10,000
1		6,000	6,000
1		4,000	4,000
1		3,000	3,000
1		2,000	2,000
1		1,538	1,538
6		1,000	6,000
6		500	3,000
6		200	1,200
156		24	3,744
312		12	3,744
468		8	3,744
7,800		4	31,200
8,760	Prizes.		$79,170
15,600	Blanks.		
24,360	Tickets,		$79,170

This Lottery is formed by the ternary combination and permutation of 30 numbers.

Prizes payable 30 days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

Whole Tickets, - - - - - - -	$4
Half do. - - - - - - -	2
Quarter do. - - - - - - -	1

*** TICKETS and SHARES, in the above Lottery, for sale at the office of the *Catawba Journal*, where adventurers are invited to call, and secure a chance for $10,000, at the very low price of $4.

A Lottery,

For the benefit and encouragement of

MECHANISM

in the Western part of North-Carolina.

THE following scheme is the result of a meeting of the Charlotte Benevolent Mechanical Society, for the purpose of devising ways and means to exchange the labor already expended in manufacturing, for another stock of materials, that they may continue cheerfully in the exercise of their occupation; by which alone they have been instructed to make a subsistence. The great want of vent for the labor of the very limited manufactories of the western part of North-Carolina, is severely felt by those who have been taught to rely on their profession alone for the support of their families; and such indigence will doubtless keep every branch of mechanism that labors under it, in an awkward and cramped condition, that must retard that energetic spirit, without which it is impossible for the art to flourish.

The society feels sanguine in the hope, that gentlemen who are not in the habit of embarking in lottery schemes generally, will be influenced by charitable motives to encourage mechanism at their doors, and thereby have an opportunity of profiting themselves $500 for $2 in advance, and affording their countenance for the encouragement of the best interest of the western part of the state. And for the security of those who may embark in this scheme, the society propose appointing several disinterested persons to value the work, and see that it shall not be imposed on the people at exorbitant prices. The society has succeeded in procuring gentlemen to superintend the drawing, in whom the public has full confidence, and whose names will give a character to the Lottery. It is proposed to draw the scheme as soon as the tickets can be sold, which, it is likely, will be in February.

Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1825.

SCHEME.

1536 TICKETS, at $2.

Not two Blanks to a Prize.

1	Prize of	$500	(Phæton and Cotton Saw Gin) - - - -	is $500
1	do	$300	(Family Coach) -	is 300
1	do	$250	(Gig) - -	is 250
1	do	$180	(do.) - -	is 180
1	do	$130	(do.) - -	is 130
2	do	$100	(Side Board & Cotton Saw Gin)	is 200
2	do	$80	(Gig and Sociable)	is 160
2	do	$20	(Bedsteads) -	is 40
3	do	$14	(a set of Tables)	is 42
2	do	$12	(Windsor Chairs)	is 24
3	do	$10	(two Ladies' Work Tables and one Pembroke) -	is 30
1	do	$8	(Bellows top Cradle)	is 8
10	do	$6	(6 Ploughs, 2 Street Lamps, and 2 Lard Cans) -	is 60
10	do	$5	(Hats) - -	is 50
1	do	$4	(Candlestand) - -	is 4
1	do	$3	(do) - -	is 3
20	do	$3	(do) - -	is 60
300	do	$2	(25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair Shoes) - -	is 600
431	do	$1	(Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c. &c.) - - -	is 431
793				$3072

Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the undersigned Commissioners, by letter, postage paid, inclosing the money; or from their agents in Salisbury, Statesville, Concord, Lincolnton, Yorkville or Lancaster; who pledge themselves to pay the prizes as set forth in the scheme, thirty days after the drawing, or refund the money to purchasers of tickets, provided the scheme shall not be drawn.

SAM'L. HENDERSON,
GREEN KENDRICK,
JNO. BOYD.

N. B. Explanatory Hand Bills can be had of the Commissioners.

*15

FOUND,

SOMETIME since, in the subscriber's yard, a *GREAT COAT*, partly worn. The owner can have it by proving property and paying for this advertisement.

WM. RUDISILL.
May 20, 1825. 3t36

ORIGINAL.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

MR. EDITOR: There are various relations which man sustains, from which various obligations arise, and with which peculiar duties are connected. All of them conjointly prove how elevated is his nature, and how enlarged are his capacities of enjoyment. As a member of the human family, he is placed under the unchanging laws of moral rectitude, and accountable for all his actions. He has to answer to his creator for the affections exercised by him, and for the means of personal happiness and general usefulness. But we never regard man in the most interesting light, or do justice to his highest destination, until we take him in the *limited sphere* in which he is formed to move: I mean the *family circle.*

Nearly all the happiness he can enjoy or the good he can do in this life, is by the instrumentality of others. Separated from society, he appears stripped of his loveliness and thrown from the scene of his usefulness. The first moment of his existence proves his dependence, and the last forcibly confirms it.

It often happens that the wisdom displayed in the division of our race into families, and the happiness secured, and the mischief prevented by it, are entirely overlooked. It will be admitted that we are not the mere subjects of passion (at least not intended to be:) we have been formed rational and free agents, and are required to act under the guidance of enlightened understandings and by the influence of motives. Were there no family distinctions, all concerns would be common; and it will not be pretended that we give evidence of sufficient benevolence to labor and live for the common good. Take away the chance of personal reward and the possibility of individual right, and what industry would be seen? What privations would be endured? What economy would be practised? The question is not what *should*, but what *would* be the issue of blending all interests.

At present, selfishness is a predominating passion of the human breast. This can only extend in its operations to very few: it is morally impossible that it should embrace many in its exercise. This selfishness is the mainspring of human activity. Men are not naturally inclined to industry and virtue; but to gain subsistence and comfort for themselves and those whose interest is connected with their own, they find it necessary to use prudent and persevering exertions. Habits in this way are formed, which lead to wealth, honor and enjoyment. But tear down the line of distinction between individual rights; and who would toil? Stop the prospect of gain, and who would plan and pursue measures of profit? If any might reap, who would sow? Throw the hopes and claims of all men into a common mass, and labor would cease, kindness would die, confidence would fail, and the horrors of want, spoliation and injustice, would become universal.

Now, every individual has a defence from the encroachments of others, and strong motives to add to the general stock of industry and virtue, by pursuing his own welfare. And as we are allotted to a special situation, we have propensities to move us to those duties essential to our existence in it. He who feels that he has a family to be supported by his exertions, to be directed by his counsels, to be honored by his example and defended by his arm, will certainly, if he has the spirit of a man, be aroused to diligence in the path of honesty and virtue. What motives, either in strength or tenderness, will compare with those he feels? When he looks upon the partner of his bosom, who has forsaken all other interests and endearments to cleave to him, must he not delight in using the means to provide for her support and minister to her happiness? And if blessed with any living witnesses of connubial love, can he, without giving up all sensibility, neglect those exertions necessary to maintain, instruct, and distinguish them?

Let those qualified to do justice to the importance of industry, as connected with individual happiness and public safety and prosperity, estimate the influence borne down upon every community by its division into families. They alone can foresee the awful consequences of imposing or impairing the obligations to personal responsibility. But it is not solely the existence of society which depends upon family virtues; every thing to improve and to preserve social connections, originates and is cherished by domestic feeling. Men are not naturally prone to improve others or benefit themselves, without selfish motives. They must be convinced that they or theirs may be profited by plans of improvement, or they will not sustain them by toil and

expense. Exclude all possibility of individual gain, and who would support schools, and build academies and colleges, cut canals, improve rivers and roads, erect churches, and a thousand other things connected with the good of society?

Men are not born wise and independent. In infancy, we are without knowledge and in need of all things: we must be nourished and defended with unceasing care and affection. Who would undertake and effect all things needful for us when infants, without the distinctions of family? Nothing but a parent's love and prospects could prompt to the cheerful discharge of those duties owed to children. When the mother sees the infant of her bosom, given to perpetuate her name, to share her estate, to copy her virtues and return to her the offices of affection in old age, no assiduity will appear too great in ministering to its wants and cultivating its virtues. I do not deny but nature has given to her instinctive affection sufficiently strong for the preservation of her offspring; but without the division of interests made by lawful marriage, history proves that this natural affection would be stifled by inordiate lust and miserable dissoluteness of manners. Mark the periods and the places in which the sanctity of marriage has been impaired and spurned by the growth of pollution, and there you see, in awful and undisguised combination, the worst of abominations and the deepest of miseries. Knowing the ungovernable passions of men, what cause of thankfulness must it appear, that the powerful restraints of family feeling are raised against human corruption?

Were there no emotions peculiar to fathers, husbands and brothers, leading them to resent and punish every attack upon the honor of their families, how would profligacy raise its hideous head and sport with the feelings and invade the rights of helpless females? Even now, how do the sensitive minds of virtuous women recoil from the prospect of being thrown into the world without the protection of *relations* whose interest it is to take care of them? Where would be the growth of virtue or the vestige of happiness, if no bosom felt the distinctions of family to be sacred? If, then, men would not provide for each other without all their selfish feelings being touched in the most powerful manner, much less could we expect them to teach virtue, protect innocence, and promote happiness, with no motives but those of benevolence. To a race of beings perfectly innocent and disposed to bless, instead of to curse each other, the division of interests under consideration might be unnecessary; but among men depraved, and selfish, and proud, without the restraints already noticed, nothing would save them from promiscuous debauchery and finished degradation.

At present, we find an admirable distinction of privileges, interests, responsibility and honor, among the members of society, which leads to the practice of those virtues, and the punishment of those crimes, without which industry, peace and integrity would find no friends, and all men become slaves of moral turpitude. Read the number of prosecutions for crimes in our courts of justice, and how few are entered through a regard solely to the public good, or thro' a mere abhorrence of sin? Men are so depraved, that vices must invade their interests, before we see their indignation aroused. As an evidence of this, how different is the tone of public feeling against the offender, when charged with iniquities directed immediately against the safety of society, from what is felt when he is charged with rebellion against God? The thief, the adulterer, the murderer, &c. find their fellow men without hesitation prepared to punish them. These sins endanger society, and every man feels his interest at stake, when such villains go unpunished. But the infidel, the profane swearer, the drunkard, the blasphemer and profligate, are suffered to go on as *honorable* men, and are often caressed by the applause and distinguished by the confidence of their fellow men. Why this difference? Are sins against the majesty of Heaven less aggravated than those against the peace of society? Are we under more obligations to men than we are to our creator, ruler, and benefactor? Will the approbation of our companions atone for the wrath of God? No, certainly. But these things prove our selfishness. They show how unfit we are for a community of enjoyments. They force open our minds conviction of the wisdom of Jehovah, in ordaining so well for the safety and good of men, by enlisting them against each other's vices by the most tender and powerful motives. They prove how insensible we are to the claims of gratitude, reason, or justice. They show how little is our love to moral excellence. If all was right, should we not love God supremely for what he is, and for what he has done for us? Should we not fear his wrath above all things, and seek his favor more than any earthly good? Would not offences against him arouse our indignation, and prompt us to punish every daring outrage against Heaven, as well as against the honor of our country?

Without families, none would contend against the overwhelming torrent of depravation; none would make or execute laws against the worst of crimes; none would be able to promote virtue, to maintain peace, and to diffuse knowledge. Without families, natural affection would languish, kindness would cease, discord would become universal, and plunder and rapine would spread uncontrolled. Without families, the eye of pity might look from pole to pole, without finding any thing to cheer, or any thing to change the reign of mischief.

To do justice to the enjoyment felt in the domestic circle, would require greater powers of description and more knowledge of human life than we possess. It is enough for us to say, that it may be, if properly improved, the dwelling place of contentment, virtue, love and joy, elevated and refined. There are emotions cherished there unknown to the contracted, selfish and dissipated heart. There, independence, dignity, refinement, integrity, kindness and love, find the aliment on which to live, and the theatre on which to display their kindred excellencies. These interesting truths none but misers, misanthropes, and profligates, have ever denied. The wicked only wish to impair the sacred injunctions of marriage, and the polluted only wish it abolished. When we hear it decried, we may know from what motives it is done. Select out from the list of moralists its avowed enemies, and are they not the very men in whom vitiated principles and turbulent passions have gained the ascendancy? Could such men prevail in their schemes of wickedness, every thing liberal, noble, and good in society, would be culled out and destroyed, and the remaining mass would show the desolating power of their putrid morality.

I am not, Mr. Editor, half through with my subject; but perhaps I have written enough for one essay.

ATTICUS.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

On reading the advertisement of Messrs. Appleton & Co. the other day, we were induced to call and examine some very superior *American Prints*, recently received from the Merrimack Manufacturing Company. The goods sold at 22 to 24 cents by the package, are firm and fine, measuring over 27 inches and the colors warranted fast. We have no doubt that our shipping houses will find that American Prints will have the same preference over British, in the Spanish markets, as it is now known the American Shirtings and Sheetings have over all others. It is gratifying to us, that in so early a stage of our manufactures they are able to come into competition with the British goods in foreign markets. We know of a large sale of 7-4 superfine cloths of American manufacture (made by the same house who have the sale of the Merrimack prints) to one of our best informed shipping houses, who gave the preference to the American cloths over any British goods in the market, although the British had the advantage of 25 *per cent. return duty when shipped.* *Baltimore Patriot.*

The New-York Evening Post of the 12th, issues the following bulletin of wants:—

"*City wants at this present writing*—We want carpenters, joiners, bricklayers, masons, and all sorts of laborers, whose occupation it is to build up, or to pull down houses or tenements of every sort. Good servants, of all work or any work, indoor or outdoor, waiters, cooks, chambermaids, laundresses or coachmen, are in perpetual demand: and we want every kind of building materials, from a shingle to a tile, bricks, &c.; for all which, higher prices and better wages are given here, at this time, than in any city or town in the United States, or the civilized world."

A correct idea of the Advertising business of New-York may be formed from the fact, that in seven days, commencing on the 14th of April, and ending on the 21st, *eleven hundred and fifteen new advertisements* were published in the New-York Gazette: Monday 199; Tuesday 163; Wednesday 170; Thursday 170; Friday 142; Saturday 138; Monday 193. Of these, 224 averaged one dollar each: The others were from advertising subscribers at 40 dollars each. The extraordinary number of 213 new advertisements appeared in the New-York Gazette of the 26th of April, and the Editors were obliged to postpone 23 more new ones that were offered.

Actions for slander, like those for breach of promise of marriage, are getting too common in our country. A few days since, a man of respectable standing in life, called at the office of a counsellor who had been frequently engaged in causes of libel, and insisted that he should bring an action of slander against one of his neighbors, for the following words spoken of him: "*Neighbor A. is a clever fellow, but his upper story wants a little fixing up,*" and for his saying at another time, "*he was better fed than taught.*" The counsellor of course declined bringing an action on these words. The client was astonished—he expected to get a thousand or two dollars—for I was told, said he, *that the truth could not be given in evidence.* *Salem Gaz.*

FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, MAY 10.—The packet ship William Thompson has arrived from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 1st of April, to which date we have received regular files of papers, &c.

The Cotton market continued as brisk, and the prices as high as on the preceding day.

On the 29th of March, the Lord Chancellor made a speech denouncing the Joint Stock Companies as public nuisances, and guilty of indictable offences; but the denunciation had no effect upon the market; on the contrary, the shares of some of the companies advanced. A new bubble, called the Egyptian Trading Company, was attracting the attention of the jobbers.

The last year's crop of Cotton in Egypt is estimated at 200,000 bales—150,000 of which it is supposed will come to England.

Arrangements are making in England to establish steam packets to convey valuable merchandise, &c. from Constantinople, Smyrna, and Messina, to Leghorn, where it is proposed to transship the former into the vessels of the Mediterranean Steam Packet Company. A shipment has been made for Jamaica, of 160,000 ounces of silver, and 60,000 ounces of gold.—This transaction has created some surprise, because the bullion is cheaper there, than it can be delivered from this country

The King of France has sanctioned the project of a shipping canal from Havre to Paris, and an English capitalist is to provide one million sterling towards its construction. It is to be 30 feet in depth, and of proportionable width.

In the last cabinet council of the French Ministry, the Duke D'Angouleme is said to have proposed the adoption of Mr. Huskisson's commercial measures. But he was successfully opposed by M. Villele. Chateaubriand still attacks this minister in the Journal des Debats. The last article commences with this oracular declaration:—"A complete divorce has been established between M. De Villele and public opinion." The blows of his assailants, however, seem only to fix the Minister still more firmly in his hold upon power, which is not exactly the result that would be anticipated from the "divorce."

An article from St. Petersburgh, March 1, speaks of Mr. Canning's mission, as being connected, in the public estimation, at least, with the affairs of the Greeks. An impenetrable veil, however, is thrown over the negociations pending. The Emperor directs every thing himself, and confides nothing to any minister, excepting Count Nesselrode, who is at the head of the foreign department. It is the general opinion in that capital, that if Greece is to form, in future, a part of the European system, as an independent power, the Emperor, in concert with his Allies, will not consent to this independence of the Greeks, except on their recognising a Prince given them by the Allied Powers, and under a constitution framed by themselves; but then it is affirmed that the English Cabinet is of a different opinion.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 1 to 12.—The Sultan has lent to the Miri, for the service of the state, 19,000 purses, that is, nine and a half million of piasters. The Pacha of Egypt has sent to the Sultan five millions. Abdallah, Pacha of Acre, whose pardon has been negociated for 15 millions, has sent 200,000 piasters—Each continent is to furnish thirteen millions. It is said the Sultan has ordered for the whole year 72,000 purses, to be collected by a tax. The distress in Asia is so great, that a father, prosecuted for debt, has been obliged (a thing unheard of among the Musslemen) to give his daughter in pawn. A poor peasant has been forced to sell the tiles off the roof of his house to pay his creditors.

FEB. 10.—Since the 1st, upwards of one hundred persons of distinction, including forty persons belonging to different corporations in the city, suspected of being concerned in the plans of the Jannissaries, have been strangled. The great people and respectable citizens have been enjoined to keep themselves armed, and to have their people ready for whatever may happen.

FEB. 11.—The chief of the Market at Malta has been seized in his house, and put on borad a boat, which it is supposed did not carry him far. Twelve Oustas are spoken of, said to be suspected by the Government. Though the Aga of the Jannissaries has shown the greatest activity in his duty, he was deposed this morning at 3 o'clock.

There are persons who pretend that all this agitation is only a trick of the persons holding the reins of Government, to alarm the Sultan, who dreads nothing so much as a revolution, and to attribute these troubles to Ghalib Pacha.—The same persons add, that the arrest at Pera of some young Europeans of the first distinction by some drunken blackguards, has been contrived on purpose that the report of this disorder might the more certainly reach the ears of the Sultan.—Others maintain that the conspiracy is real, and that its object tends to a complete catastrophe.

LONDON, MARCH 29.—*The United States and South America.*—Certain English writers, among them William Cobbett, have repeatedly accused the United States of entertaining a sordid jealousy of the new South American Republics—a secret desire to thwart their struggles for independence, and to keep them embroiled with Spain and and the Holy Alliance. For our parts, we never believed the charge; we did not think it likely that a cold calculation of remote political rivalry could overpower, in the breasts of a free and prosperous people, the natural sympathy they would feel with communities aspiring to their advantages, and imitating their glorious example. Our opinion has been confirmed by the pleasure and even enthusiasm which the successes of the South American patriots appear uniformly to have diffused throughout the great North-American Republic. Very recent New-York papers inform us, that the decided victory of Bolivar in the Plains of Guamanquilla, had been hailed with the most lively satisfaction in the United States, and a public dinner in celebration of the event was to take place on the 5th of March.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, MAY 14.—By the Howard, from Havre, we have our Paris files to the 14th ult. furnishing London dates to the 9th. The chief article of interest is a further general rise in the price of cotton. We give what we can find on the subject, and such extracts as are interesting.

It seems, says the Etoile, that according to fresh orders, the coronation of his Majesty will decidedly take place on 29th of May, instead of the 1st of June, as was announced.

A Court of Common Council has been held in London, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for a repeal of the Corn Laws; a number of resolutions to that effect were proposed and agreed to, with but one dissenting voice.

Sir Charles Stuart had arrived in Lisbon, and was soon to proceed to Rio Janeiro, in order, as is surmised, to arrange the terms of recognition by Portugal of the independence of Brazil. It is rumoured in a letter from Portugal, published in a Paris paper, that the King of Portugal might possibly accompany Sir Charles.

A committee has been got up in Paris, and is in active operation, to solicit aid for the Greeks.—Among the names of the committee we observe those of Chateaubriand, La Rochefoucault, Delessert, Ternaux, Lafitte, De Stael, and others.

A letter of the 7th March, from Algiers, published in the London papers, gives a detailed account of the earthquake at Belida. Of 15,000 inhabitants, only 300 (and some of them wounded) are said to have escaped. 280 children were crushed in the ruins of one school. 7,000 bodies, horribly mutilated, had been extricated from the ruins.—The troops whom the Dey had sent to superintend and assist in the work of relief, had been attacked and put to flight by the Cobails, descendants of the ancient Numidians.

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We stated some time ago, that Mr. Stratford Canning having completed the special object of his mission to the Court of St. Petersburgh, had attempted to open the question of Greek politics, and the Count Nesselrode had declined to discuss a subject which did not form part of the business entrusted to him to negociate with the English Envoy. We stated that Mr. S. Canning had immediately submitted to the justice of this objection of the Russian Minister; and having nothing further to do in the Russian capital, had demanded his passports. While he was making preparations for his departure, a courier from Count Lieven arrived at St. Petersburgh with despatches; soon afterwards it was intimated to Mr. S. Canning that the Russian Cabinet was not unwilling to enter upon the subject of Greek politics with him, if he had received any instructions to negociate before the arrival of Lord Strangford. Mr. S. Canning, it was therefore supposed, would stay at St. Petersburgh some time longer. *Times.*

EARTHQUAKE AT ALGIERS.

A letter from Mr. Shaler, American consul at Algiers, states that that city was visited by an earthquake on the morning of the 2d March. A very violent shock was felt.

On the next day the government of Algiers received information that the town of Belida had been destroyed by an earthquake—that a mosque, two coffee houses, and five dwelling houses were the only buildings standing in that town; and that almost the whole of its population had perished. Belida is a town situated at the foot of the mountains on the southern verge of the beautiful plain of Metijah; it is reported to have contained about 10,000 inhabitants, and it enjoyed a great degree of agricultual prosperity, it being only 28 miles distant from Algiers, which it supplied with fruit and vegetables.

Shocks of the earthquake were felt at Algiers on the 3d March, and on the 4th they ceased entirely. One of the principal sources of the prosperity of Belida was its numerous springs—abundance of water circulated freely through all its streets, and extensive plantations. It is now said that about half an hour before this terrible catastrophe, all the water suddenly disappeared, and that there is none to be found within the distance of half a league.

The Bashaw, as a proof of his gratitude to Allah for not destroying Algiers also, set at liberty about 350 Kables who were detained in chains on account of the political disputes with their tribe.

INVASION OF CUBA.

NEW-ORLEANS, APRIL 20.—To the politeness of Mr. Wilie, the editor of the Prices Current, we are indebted for the following extract of a letter, dated,

"ALVARADO, MARCH 28.—Dear Sir: This morning I had the pleasure of receiving your package of papers with the Price Current, for which I feel greatly obliged to you.

We have been all bustle here of late, making an effort to wage war with Cuba, by sending troops to Campeachy, where, report says, 12 or 1500 men are concentrating to invade the island of Cuba, by checkmating the famous castle of St. Juan de Ulloa. 1300 men well equipped went out of this port this morning in 6 merchant vessels taken as transports—the brig Margaret Wright, Chamberlain, of Norfolk, Va. and others were English, French, and one of this country under convoy of two heavy gunboats. This government pays them extravagantly well and has better credit for liberality than any other.

The government armed schooner Egueller and a gunboat succeeded in capturing a Spanish government armed felucca from Cuba, which had supplied the castle and was returning. A report is in circulation here to-day that Bolivar will join St. Anna with troops and with such forces for the invasion as to render success certain. The soldiers enlisted from this country are well adapted for such an enterprize. I enclose you the proclamation of St. Anna. The independence of that island, I fear, will ruin its agriculture, and injure the commerce of the U. S. I leave to futurity events as they transpire.

The Commanding General of the State of Yucatan. To the division destined for the island of Cuba.

Soldiers!—You will for some days leave your own soil to occupy that of a neighboring enemy. Your object should be the possession of one of the principal fortresses of Havana. The state of war in which we are placed with the Spanish nation, the interests of this country, and the clamors of good men in the island of Cuba who have petitioned for aid, however trifling from the Mexican republics, authorize the present undertaking. Occupying an enemy's position by a military manœuvre, doing away injury to the nation, and securing innumerable advantages instead thereof, and delivering a country of brothers, are inappreciable services which I cannot decline.

Soldiers!—The operation you are about to execute is the first of a combined plan. The military and many of the inhabitants will co-operate with you for its fulfilment. You will maintain at every hazard the position you are to occupy until I can join you.

Soldiers!—You are going to perform for your country a most important service, the effecting of which will elevate you to the rank of heroes. You are about to secure the independence of this republic for ever, as well as that of the island of Cuba.

Soldiers!—The nation confides to your valor and virtue the destiny of thousands. I cannot doubt but that 1500 men animated with intentions like yours, will be enough to intimidate and even vanquish the handful of mercenary soldiers whom the captain general of that island can count upon; as otherwise we have more than enough of forces in the single province of Yucatan to perform it with activity and enthusiasm.

ANTONIO LOPEZ de Santa ANNA.
Campeachy, March 1, 1825.

STEALING FROM THE MAIL.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—On Wednesday last a man by the name of Stewart, employed as a Clerk in the Post Office in this town, while assisting in distributing the eastern mail, stole from the Mobile package one or more letters, containing a large sum of money in Post Notes. On Thursday Stewart having offered a Post-Note not endorsed, in payment for goods, it excited suspicion of the theft. Before measures were taken, however, to apprehend him, he had purchased a horse, and left town late in the evening. Many of the citizens immediately started in pursuit of him on the different roads leading from town. As all the water courses were high, it was thought he could not get far. He was overtaken about 10 o'clock at night, by Messrs. Daniel Carpenter and Barent Dubois, about four miles from this place, in a house where he had taken shelter from the rain. On hearing Mr. Carpenter inquiring for him, he took to a swamp contiguous to the house, from which he was driven by dogs, and secured, and is now safely lodged in the Jail of this county. He gave up $9,900 in Post-Notes, on the New-York Banks; and it is presumed, the letter, or letters, were addressed to Samuel St. John, jr. of Mobile, as the Notes were made payable to him. *Republican.*

Spurious fifty dollar bills, purporting to be of the Union Bank of South-Carolina, are in circulation in Charleston.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1825.

MECKLENBURG INDEPENDENCE.

The celebration which took place in this town on the 20th instant, was equal to, if it did not surpass, any thing of the kind ever before witnessed here. The day was fine, and not uncomfortably warm; and at an early hour, a large concourse of people, strangers and citizens, had assembled to do honor to the day. At 11 o'clock, A. M. a procession was formed, under the direction of Col. Thos. G. Polk, on the street south of the Court-House—Capt. Kennedy's company of cavalry and the Lafayette Artillery, under the command of Capt. Thos. I. Polk, in front, citizens and strangers next, and lastly, a band of revolutionary veterans, 50 or 70 in number, wearing badges with the figures '75 stamped on them. The procession then moved to the Presbyterian church, which, though spacious, was crowded to overflowing, and numbers found it impossible to procure seats.

The exercises at the church commenced with a prayer, replete with genuine piety and ardent patriotism, by the venerable Dr. Hunter; this was succeeded by appropriate music from the band; after which the Declaration of Independence, by the citizens of Mecklenburg, was read by the same Rev. gentleman. An oration was then pronounced by Mr. MORRISON, which riveted the attention of the audience, and caused tears to trickle down the furrowed cheeks of numbers of the war-worn and hoary-headed veterans. The orator did ample justice to his subject—he depicted in animated colors, the undaunted patriotism of our fathers, whom no difficulties could dishearten, no terrors dismay, no privations subdue—who, looking only to the justice of their cause, and the wrongs they had received, indignantly renounced their allegiance to a government whose protection was felt only in the injuries which it inflicted, and whose paternal regard was evinced only in systematic attempts to wrest from them all that they held valuable as men who claimed freedom as a birth-right, and to reduce them to a state of bondage worse than death. His address to the patriotic band, whose venerable forms were before him, and whose snowy locks and bended frames formed such a striking contrast to the picture he had sketched of their youthful strength and vigor, was peculiarly appropriate and pathetic, and excited emotions in every bosom, which may be easily imagined, but not described. The address, in short, was well conceived and happily executed, and we regret that it will not be in our power to lay it before our readers, as the author has declined the request of the committee to furnish a copy for publication.

The exercises at the church were closed with music and discharges of cannon, and the revolutionary veterans returned in procession, escorted by the military.

No one present at this celebration, could have been entirely unmoved by the recollections and associations connected with it. The occasion was peculiarly calculated to produce an intensity of feeling, and to elicit reflections at once pleasurable and profitable. It was the fiftieth anniversary of an event, of which the citizens of Mecklenburg, without the imputation of vanity, might justly be proud; it was a fit occasion of joy and gratitude, rejoicing and praise; but at the same time, the reflection could not but arise in many a bosom, that but few, very few, of the numbers then assembled to commemorate it, would live to witness its return. Fifty years hence, and of the multitude then present, the greater part will be reposing beneath the clod of the valley: dust will have returned to dust, and the spirit to Him who gave it. Such a reflection was well calculated to moderate the feelings, to induce a soberness of mirth, and to impart an interest to the scene at once peculiar and impressive.

About 4 o'clock, P. M. a large number sat down to a dinner prepared by Dr. Henderson, in the beautiful grove on the college green. Gen. GEORGE GRAHAM officiated as President, and ISAAC ALEXANDER, Esq. as Vice-President. After the cloth was removed, the following toasts were drunk, interspersed with patriotic songs, and accompanied with discharges of cannon:

TOASTS.

1. *The Day we celebrate*—On that day the republican banners were unfurled in Charlotte, independence declared by the patriotic citizens of Mecklenburg, absolving themselves from all allegiance to Great Britain. May the noble deed be engraven on the hearts of all present, and the gilded pages of history transmit it to posterity.

2. *The Patriots who signed the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, the 20th of May, 1775*—We honor them for their firmness, love them for their virtues, and venerate them for their patriotism.

3. The memory of those heroes of Lexington, Mass. who first sealed the broken covenant with their blood, and absolved all allegiance with mother Britain.

4. *Our Country and Government*—The genius of Columbus, the patriotism of Washington, the philosophy of Franklin, the wisdom of Jefferson, and compatriots, have erected a fabric that will last till time shall be no more.

5. *The Heroes of the Revolution*—While we hold in sacred remembrance those that are gathered to their fathers, let us not fail to cherish in our heart's core, the scattered remnants that yet survive.

6. *The President of the United States*—An able Statesman—May his administration prove that the confidence of Congress was not misplaced.

7. The descendants of the patriotic members of the Mecklenburg Delegation who declared independence.

Let no mean hope your souls enslave,
Independent, generous, brave,
Your fathers such examples gave—
And such revere.

8. *Popular Elections*—Their purity and frequency are the best security for the safety of our republican institutions, and the strongest barrier against the encroachments of tyranny.

9. *Internal Improvement*—The road to national and individual independence; may constitutional scruples yield to the national welfare.

10. *Andrew Jackson*—He has filled the measure of his country's glory—he is the friend of the people—the people are his friends.

11. *Bolivar, and the independent provinces of South America*—May political and religious liberty be the basis of their constitution.

12. Washington and Lafayette.

13. *The Fair Sex*—Beauty and Booty, the war cry of slavery—protection to Beauty, the watch-word of freemen.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Doct. *James M. G. Ramsey*, of Tennessee—Gen. Thos. Polk and Doct. Ephm. Brevard—the first bosoms that ever glowed with the joyous anticipation of American Independence.

Dr. Ramsey was formerly a citizen of Mecklenburg county, participated in our revolutionary struggle, and was present in Charlotte, at the declaration of independence on the memorable 20th of May, 1775. The toast was forwarded to the committee from Tennessee.

By *Wm. Davidson*, Esq.—Henry Clay—The great orator of the west—an able statesman, and independent as a man:—Shielded by virtuous patriotism, he is impregnable to the shafts of malice.

By Col. *T. G. Polk*—The political prospects of Henry Clay—

Like the dew on the mountain,
Like the foam on the river,
Like the bubble on the fountain,
They are gone and forever.

By the Hon. *H. W. Conner*—Gen. William Davidson, who fell at Cowan's ford, bravely fighting for the rights and liberties of his country.

By *J. H. Blake*, Esq.—Henry Clay—The undaunted champion of universal liberty.

By Capt. *Thos. I. Polk*—The next President of the United States—May he be the choice of the people and not of Congress.

By *L. H. Alexander*, Esq.—Andrew Jackson and Wm. H. Crawford—fair play is bonny play.

The Convention Committee for Mecklenburg county, met in this place on Thursday last. Besides other business, a number of resolutions were passed, which we shall probably publish in our next. They will show that the citizens of this county are still true to the cause which they have espoused, and that the idea of abandoning it was never farther from their intentions. Let but a similar spirit prevail in other counties, and our success is certain—no efforts can defeat it.

Assassination.—The following is the conclusion of a circular address to his constituents, by the *Hon.* Mr. Gazlay, member of Congress from Ohio:—

"When the insulting power of a single aristocrat, under the name of his *right* to do so, can defeat the will of millions of freemen: when under the name, the hypocritical name of the people's representatives, we have an aristocracy representing nothing but themselves and their worse passions. Humble as I am, supporting but the ten millionth part of the common stock of common liberty, and much as I have revered its name, sooner than this I would prefer to see my tyrant standing forth in his single naked deformity, with his title labelled on his crown, that some successful, some immortal Brutus, on heaven's appointed time, might clutch his dagger for our common violated freedom."

What a theme is this for the editor of the Quarterly Review to harp upon! A member of the American Congress advocating *assassination!* The appeal has now been made; and let us see if the assassin will step forward and plunge his dagger in the bosom of Mr. Clay, and thus rid the world of the "tyrant!" But would it not be better for Mr. Gazlay himself to become the "immortal Brutus," than to call on another to acquire a fame so enviable? He should not shrink from a deed which he so eloquently recommends, and which accords so well with the sentiments of a moral and christian community; a deed, which will hand his name down to posterity with that of the Guions, the Bellinghams, and other kindred spirits.

Sentiments like the above, will do us no credit abroad; and we think too well of our countrymen to believe, for a moment, that they will be approbated at home.

Vaccination.—Dr. Johnson requests us to state, that having received a supply of genuine vaccine matter, he will inoculate, gratis, such as will call on him at his shop.

From the Rochester, (N. Y.) Telegraph.

Singular Case of Forgery.—The case of Samuel Jones, who was tried and convicted of forgery, at the late circuit court, &c. held in the county of Monroe, Judge Walworth presiding, excited very general interest, as the title of a valuable tract of land was depending on the issue of the trial. He was convicted and sentenced to the State Prison for life. Counsel for the people—Messrs. Matthews, (District Attorney,) Chapin and Hosmer; for the prisoner, Messrs. Lee, Marvin and Dickson.

This trial disclosed as bold, and for a time as successful a piece of villainy, as can be found in the annals of forgery. In the year 1814, Jones came from Massachusetts to reside in this vicinity.—Being poor, he engaged as a hired laborer. In the family where he resided, he made accidental discoveries of the tenure of title by which 1000 acres of valuable land in Brighton was held, and conceived the project of possessing himself of this land by forging a chain of titles from the original grantor to his father. He was ignorant and illiterate, but the resources of his mind were considerable. By a train of operations he had so far effected his purpose, that in the year 1821 he commenced an ejectment suit to dispossess the settlers of this tract. While this suit was pending he went to Ohio, and with the aid of accomplices there, manufactured a deed for the 1000 acres, bearing date in 1790. This deed was presented at the Circuit Court held at Rochester by Judge Platt, 1822; and was so fully supported by perjured witnesses, that it prevailed. Jones removed and turned out of possession the honest purchaser and occupant of 200 acres, being a part of the tract. He then, by other suits and negotiations, obtained possession of the whole premises, comprised in his forged deed, which he occupied for more than a year. But here providence interposed to disclose his villainy. By great perseverance and exertions, the facts were one by one brought to light and the forgeries and perjuries made as clear as day. The trial at this circuit commenced with about 60 witnesses attending in court in behalf of the people, collected from four or five different states. The trial occupied nearly two days. The jury then retired after a clear and lucid charge from Judge Walworth, and in a short time returned with a verdict—guilty. The consequence will be, that this depredator on the rights of others will be deprived of his iniquitous gain; and the honest purchasers of a valuable tract of land, will be restored to the homes from which they had been forcibly expelled.

Jones has a family, is now past the middle age. During the trial, as his wickedness was step by step disclosed, he appeared unconcerned, and assumed a look of the most hardened effrontery. When his sentence was passed, he manifested feelings better comporting with his situation, and seemed weighed down with all the agony of a guilty conscience.

NANTUCKET, MAY 2.—*South Sea Islands.*—By Capt. Gardner, of the Maria, from the Sandwich Islands, which he left about the middle of November, we have received some interesting particulars concerning the late disturbances occasioned by the attempted rebellion of Prince George Tamoree, in the island of Atooi. Our last advices from that quarter, left this chief at the head of a considerable body of followers, lurking in the mountains.—Kriamkoo, the William Pitt of the nation, and acting Regent, happening to be at Atooi in the commencement of the rupture, immediately placed the missionaries and their families on board certain vessels, and sent them to Oahu for safety; at the same time despatching orders for reinforcements from all the circumjacent islands. Such was the zeal and enthusiasm of the natives, on receiving this intelligence, that the vessels intended to convey them to the scene of action could not contain one-half of the volunteers, many of whom hung upon the vessel's sides, and thus reached Atooi. In a very short time, the malcontents laid down their arms, and Prince George was made prisoner. He had not arrived at Oahu, the seat of government, when Capt. G. sailed; but was daily expected. It was believed at Oahu that nothing but the protection of the Prime Minister would insure his life. George, disdaining to be escorted by a guard, had promised to proceed voluntarily to Oahu. The young prince, son of Rhio Rhio, had been established King of Atooi; and when the news of the demise of their Sandwich Island Majesties arrives, he will doubtless be placed on the throne of his father, under the guidance of a Regency. He is about 12 years of age. As to the fate of George, it was thought he would be finally *marooned*, a sort of banishment to a distant land, where he will be strictly watched, *a la Napoleon.*

We learn by the Maro, from Society Islands, that vast improvements are making in the arts of civilized life. At Otaheite, a sugar manufactory has been established, where excellent sugar is made from the native cane. At Eimeo, a building designed for a cotton manufactory, has been erected—the machinery for spinning and weaving was imported from England in November last, and is to be put in motion by water power. The whole was in a state of forwardness; and there will be no scarcity of stock—for cotton, said to be of the first quality, grows spontaneously in abundance. Samples both of the sugar and cotton were brought home in the Maro.

INTERESTING SIGHT.

NEW-YORK, MAY 11.—The anniversary of the Sunday School Union, was celebrated yesterday at Castle Garden agreeably to the arrangements announced. The number of scholars present, we are told, was between four and five thousand. Their general neat appearance, their discipline, and their performances were such as must have been highly gratifying to the immediate patrons of the institution, and satisfied all of its great utility. The day being pleasant, a large concourse of citizens assembled in the garden. It was computed the whole number of persons within the walls, was from 12 to 15,000. The galleries and every part of the establishment were filled, and presented a most interesting scene.—The garden is peculiarly well adapted for exhibitions of this kind.

Seneca Lake.—It is a singular fact, attending the Seneca Lake, that bodies which sink in deep water never rise again. Within 12 or 15 years past, probably more than the same number of persons have perished by accidental drowning in the waters of the Lake—and never, in a single instance, has one of them been known to rise again to the surface. Many very ingenious theories have been imagined to account for this phenomenon—as, for instance, that the bottom of the lake, where rise innumerable springs, the currents, eddies, and bubbling of the water, keep the sand in constant motion, which, in settling, covers the bodies, and prevents them from rising. This may or may not be one cause—but that the lake is supplied from countless springs, no one, we think, will pretend to deny.

The reason which philosophy gives, however, is very different from this, and is unquestionably the correct one. Bodies rise from the generation of various gases, in the first stage of decomposition. The generation of these gases in the animal system, increases its size to a degree which renders it specifically lighter than the same bulk of water. And it is an unalterable law of hydrostatics, that all bodies sink or swim, as their weight is specifically greater or less than the same bulk of water. The coldness of the water, at the bottom of the lake, which issues from springs, retards the decomposition, and prevents the generation of these gases in sufficient quantities to increase the size of the body, or render it specifically lighter than the same bulk of water—and it therefore remains at the bottom. *Geneva N. Y. Palladium.*

Grand Island.—By the advertisement of the Surveyor General, [of New-York] under an act of the late session of the Legislature, Grand Island, with the other islands in the Nigara River, is to be sold at auction, on the 3d of June next. Grand Island is one of the most precious tracts in the world, not only on account of the fertility of the soil, but the incalculable extent of its water privileges, and its admirable locality. The Niagara Straits will one day be found to be in the centre of the most flourishing and thickly peopled region on the globe.—*Troy Sent.*

Speed the Press.—The New-York Daily Advertiser and American have sent to England for a press, which will strike off two thousand papers in an hour. Two hundred and fifty is an hour's work with the presses in common use.

Apt and expressive.—At the masonic dinner given in honor of Lafayette, at N. Orleans, the veteran soldier gave the following truly expressive and appropriate toast:

"The brethren who *worked* together on the *lines* on the 8th of January, and the *Master workman*, who directed them."

A DEMON.

A man named Robert Waddle, just out of the penitentiary, by a pardon from Mr. Shultz, has been sentenced at the last court in Montgomery county, Pa. for 25 years longer: 11 for a rape committed on a woman 91 years of age; and 15 for the same crime on a pretty little girl only 13 years of age!

☞ An additional supply of TICKETS in the *Oxford Academy Lottery*, has been received.—Those who were unable to procure them before, by calling too late, can now obtain them, if early application be made.

GROCERIES,
CROCKERY AND GLASS-WARE.

THE subscriber has just received, and is now offering for sale, at his store four doors south of the Court-House, an elegant assortment of

Crockery and Glass-Ware,

together with a general assortment of

Groceries, Confectionaries, &c.

Also, a choice collection of Wines, Cordials, and Spirituous Liquors, all of which he will sell low for Cash.

PEARSALL THOMPSON.

Charlotte, May 26, 1825. 6t40

CORN for Sale.

THE subscriber has for sale, at his plantation on the Yadkin river, eight miles east of Salisbury, two thousand bushels of prime Corn.

R. MACNAMARA.

May 18, 1825. 8t42

Sale of Negroes.

ON Saturday, the 18th of June next, at the Court-House door in Charlotte, I shall proceed to sell, agreeably to the directions of the last will of Elizabeth King, the following negroes, viz:—Cloe, Toney, and Katy. A credit of six months will be given to purchasers, and due attendance by

W. C. M'CORMICK, *Ex'r.*

N. B. Sale to commence precisely at 12 o'clock.

May 24, 1825. 3t37

Windsor Chair Making Business.

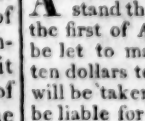
THE subscriber having commenced the above business in the town of Charlotte, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His work will be neatly and durably constructed, and will be disposed of on accommodating terms.

SETTEES and WRITING CHAIRS, made to order, can be had on short notice.

WILLIAM CULVERHOUSE.

Charlotte, Feb. 5, 1825. 1yt73

Strayed or Stolen



FROM the subscriber, living on M'Dowell's creek, 18 miles north of Charlotte, on Sunday, the 15th instant, a SORREL MARE, with a large blaze in her face, well made, and between 8 and 9 years old. She had a bell on when she went away. Whoever will give information to the subscriber, so that he may get his mare again, will receive his most grateful acknowledgments.

JOSEPH RODGERS.

May 25, 1825. 3t37

Notice.

THE legal controversy between the subscriber and Peterson Westmoreland and James H. Houston, having caused him to be somewhat censured, he deems it an act of justice to himself to state, that said controversy has been entirely and amicably settled, to the satisfaction of all parties.

JOHN B. CONNELLY.

May 24, 1825. 2t36

Found,

NEAR William Rudisill's plantation, on Friday, the 27th instant, a Saddle and Blanket. The owner can have them, by applying at this office, and paying for this notice.

May 28, 1825. 3t37

Wild Medley,

WILL be in Charlotte, at Dr. Henderson's stable, on next Friday, the 3d of June.

E. JENNINGS.

May 28, 1825. 1w

Palifox,

A SUPERIOR JACK, as a foal getter, will stand the ensuing spring season (ending on the first of August next) at my stable, and will be let to mares at five dollars the season, and ten dollars to insure a mare in foal. Great care will be taken to prevent accidents; but will not be liable for any.

JAS. DINKINS.

March 30, 1825.—10t36.

Just Published,

AND for sale at this Office, in a pamphlet form, "Strictures on a piece written by Mr. David Henkel, entitled Heavenly Flood of Regeneration, or, Treatise on Holy Baptism." By JOSEPH MOORE, *V. D. M.* Price, 25 cents.

AARON WHEELER,
Coach, Sign, Chair & Ornamental PAINTER,

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement which he has already received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage. He is prepared to do all kinds of Painting in his line; and customers may depend on having their work neatly executed, and with despatch.

☞ Painting in the country will be done on short notice.

N. B. Old chairs re-painted and re-gilt.

Charlotte, October 4, 1824.—1tf

Notice.

ALL those, whose subscriptions for building the church in Charlotte are yet unpaid, and those who took pews for the year ending August, 1824, are earnestly called on for immediate payment. Also, subscribers for enclosing the grave and church-yard, and for the purchase of a BELL, are requested to make payment, so that a bell may be purchased and put up with as little delay as possible.

JOHN IRWIN,

Treasurer of the Board Commissioners.

March 18, 1825.—25*

Entry Takers' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

POETRY.

A THOUGHT ON DEATH.

BY MRS. BARBAULD.

Written at her eighteenth year.

When life in opening buds is sweet,
And golden hopes the spirit greet,
And youth prepares his joys to meet,
Alas! how hard it is to die!

When scarce is seized some borrowed prize,
And duties press! and tender ties
Forbid the soul from earth to rise,
How awful then it is to die!

When one by one those ties are torn,
And friend from friend is snatched forlorn,
A man is left alone to mourn,
Ah! then how easy 'tis to die!

When trembling limbs refuse their weight,
And films, slow gathering, dim the sight,
And clouds obscure the mental light,
Tis nature's precious boon to die!

When faith is strong, and conscience clear,
And words of peace the spirit cheer,
And visioned glories half appear,
Tis joy, 'tis triumph then to die!

VARIETY.

All pleasure consists in *Variety*.

FROM THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

ORIGIN OF THE CODE NAPOLEON.

We know not the individual to whose character justice is so little likely to be done, as Napoleon Bonaparte. The child of the French Revolution, he is, by most persons, confounded with its active leaders. The criminality of its horrid excesses fixed on him, as on the most prominent individual, that owed his advancement to the Revolution. It is difficult to induce men to reflect, that the most revolting of these excesses were perpetrated while Bonaparte was at school; and that though he did not bring the Revolution to a close, by restoring the Bourbons, he brought it still more effectually to a close, by crushing its parties, reviving many useful institutions, which it had destroyed, and reorganizing the government of the country. It is very easy to charge him with being a tyrant and an oppressor; the charges are easily rung upon his ambition, conquest, and devastation of foreign states, the conscription and the murder of the Duke D'Enghien. It is in no degree our design to defend him from the real or imaginary guilt, imputed in these or any similar charges. We are even free to confess, that we do not think Napoleon possessed the true sentiment of greatness. He was not a Washington. But he was an Alexander, a Cæsar, a Frederick the Great; as brave as the bravest, and as good as the best of them. He governed by no very good title; but it was a better one than that by which any Prince in Europe sits on his throne. We presume the most enthusiastic friend of legitimate monarchy does not believe, that if the right to reign of Charles Tenth, George Fourth, or Alexander, were put to the vote of the male population of their several states, of the age of twenty one years and upwards, either of these Sovereigns would unite as many unbribed suffrages as those which proclaimed Bonaparte Emperor. He ruled, and they rule, by the right of the strongest, and that alone.

But it is too prevalent an impression, that Napoleon owed his advancement, and his continuance in power, solely to his talent as a *military* chief; that it was merely a military despotism, in which he held France and the continent of Europe enslaved. Fairly analyzed and explained, indeed, this impression is just enough. No one can suppose that, but for his military talents and success, he could either have reached or maintained his throne. In a form a little modified, the condition of every Prince in Europe is the same. There is not one of the leading sovereigns, who could reign a day, without his standing army. Without the horse guards, London itself would not be habitable. Nor does it seem to us, in point of principle, to matter much whether the head of the government be maintained in his power, by an army, fascinated with the splendor of his military qualities—if you please, by the glory and plunder, which that army has acquired under his command; or by a standing army in the *legitimate* sense of the word, a red-coated rabble, hired out of the jails and the brothels. To an American citizen the difference is not worth a straw.

Nevertheless it is true, that Napoleon Bonaparte rose to his greatness by many qualities, besides and above those of the military chieftain; and which, had his fame in war been less, would unquestionably have given him a great name as an administrator, a financier, and a statesman. We presume there is nothing paradoxical in this remark; nothing violently absurd in the intimation, that, because he did not emanate from the Faubourg St. Germain, he was therefore as stupid and senseless as the handle of his own sword. We are willing to grant, that the nature of the part, which he was called to play, led to a far more imposing developement of his military, than of his political talents. Much still and secluded meditation is necessary for the formation of a sound politician. This advantage Napoleon did not enjoy; but here again we doubt, whether the noble stir of camps and battles be more unfriendly to true philosophical meditation on politics or on any thing else, than the importunate gossipings and small intrigue, that eat up the life of a cabinet politician. The Duke of Marlborough was a truly great man. One sordid vice only weighed down his soul to the dust; and makes it impossible to love, admire, or praise him, without a woful parenthesis. But he was a great man, and more like Napoleon Bonaparte, in the versatility of his greatness, than any other person of the last century or of this. The reader of his life may judge what part of his career was best adapted to form and mature the statesman; the contemptible intrigues in the cabinet of St. James or the wars in Germany and Flanders. The truth seems to be that action—the responsible control and management of great interests—is the school of great minds.—Small caballing, even in the offices of a department, does not form a good discipline for any thing, not even for the business of the department itself.

It is well known to those, who have read any of the late memoirs and journals of Napoleon, that he prided himself on nothing more, than his Code of Law. Mr. Butler, in his Reminiscences, observes, that a friend of his had heard Napoleon say, that he could wish to be buried with his Code in his hands. Various anecdotes in the books of O'Meara and Las Casas, will readily occur to the memory of our readers, illustrative of the same complacency. Yet we imagine, that it is not every one, who is aware of all the right of Bonaparte to pride himself upon the Code, which bore his name.—We suppose, that the prevalent opinion may be, that he at best ordered it to be drawn up, commissioned the lawyers, whom his minister may have designated for the purpose, and finally, perhaps, honored the manuscript copy with his imperial signature. In short, that in claiming to be another Justinian, he contented himself with doing what Justinian did, and that was nothing.

This, however, is an impression wholly false. The agency of Bonaparte, in the formation of the Code, was of the most efficient kind. Its provisions were discussed in his presence; these discussions were presided over and shared by himself; and the reports, which were made of them, and which are now before the public, furnish the most satisfactory proof of his real and energetic participation, in the drafting of the Code; and justify the pride, which he took in it, as a monument to his memory.

A good deal of the odium against existing institutions in an old and degenerate country, like France before the Revolution, naturally falls on the persons connected with the administration of the law, although the law, as a system, may not be remarkably defective. Private justice is said to have been tolerably well administered in France before the Revolution. But the venality which existed with regard to all the places of high trust and profit in the administration of justice, and the connexion of the law with all the oppressive institutions of the state,—the privileges of the nobles, and of the church, and the vicious financial system,—(it being by the arm of the law that these institutions were sustained,) naturally turned a full portion of the popular fury against the legal institutions of the monarchy, at the period of the Revolution. Much was necessarily rendered obsolete, by the change in the organization of the government, and much by the suppression of the nobility and the clergy. Much more also was swept away, in consequence of the new principles that prevailed on all subjects.

These changes were of course, in the first instance, brought about by separate laws or acts of the various assemblies, which, under different names, successively exercised the legislative, or rather despotic and dictatorial power in France. It was not long, however, before the notion of a uniform *code of law* suggested itself, not only as necessary, in order to ascertain what, after such an overthrow of former legal institutions and principles, was the law of the French nation; but also as a work, altogether in the spirit of an age and of a crisis, when men had risen up, after eighteen centuries of discretionary and arbitrary administration, to cut their way with the dagger and the sword to first and simpler principles.

The first laborer in this field was the celebrated Cambaceres. He was a lawyer by profession; as a native of Montpelier, he was child of the *pays du droit ecrit*; and early rose to eminence in the practice of his profession in his native city. In the months of August and October, 1793, he presented to the Convention his first draft of a code of law, *projet de code civile*; to which he proposed some modifications in December of the same year. The work was too great for a moment so stormy, and the minds of men were too unsettled for an undertaking, like the establishment of a legal system. Two years after, as a member of the Council of Five hundred, Cambaceres presented to this body a new project of a code, which was ordered to be printed. This document was compiled from all the acts of Revolutionary legislation, from 1789 to 1795. Nothing decisive, however, was done at this time toward the achievement of this great work.

On the overthrow of the Directory by the Revolution of the 18th of Brumaire, of the year VIII, (November the 9th, 1799,) the attention of the new consular government was immediately turned to the subject of a code. Bonaparte made it one matter of charge against the Directory, that they had not achieved a work so called for by the spirit of the age, and the unsettled state of the jurisprudence of the country; and the great interest, which the second Consul Cambaceres had taken in the former efforts towards this end, naturally engaged him to pursue the same design. Accordingly, in the course of the first year of the consulate, a third *projet* of a code, containing the ten principal titles, was drawn up, and presented to the government, by a commission of the Council of Five Hundred, at the head of which was Jacqueminot, afterwards a member of the Senate under Napoleon.

Such was the state of preparation when, by a consular decree, dated 24th of Thermidor, year VIII, (August 12th, 1800,) a commission was instituted 'to compare the order, which had been followed in the preparation of the *projets* for a civil code, hitherto published, to determine the plan, which the commission shall think best to adopt, and to discuss the chief principles of civil legislation.' This commission consisted of Messrs. Portalis, Tronchet, Bigot Preameneu, and Maleville; and the Minister of Justice was joined to their number. The first and the last of the four named were of the *Pays du droit ecrit.*

In the following year, 1801, these commissioners reported a draft of a Civil Code, formed on the materials enumerated, and accompanied with a preliminary discouse, on the principles by which they had been guided. Their draft was in the first instance submitted to the Court of Cassation, (of errors,) and the various courts of appeal; and the reports of the judges of these courts furnished the matter of some improvements in the draft, as it was next submitted to the council of state.—In this body, over which the first Consul, Bonaparte, presided, every part of the proposed code was thoroughly discussed; and in one of the works, of which the titles are placed at the head of this article, the *Confernce du Code Civile*, is contained a detailed and very carefully prepared report of these discussions. After the article had been discussed in this manner, it was presented to the Tribunate, where it underwent another discussion, and was returned to the Council of State, as adopted, rejected, or amended. In this way five codes of law were successively matured and produced, viz: the *Code Civile*, which was that called by eminence the Code Napoleon; 2. The *Code de Procedure Civile*, by which the forms of actions and modes of proceeding from the tribunal of a justice of peace up to the highest courts, in civil cases, were enacted; 3. The *Code Penal*, or Criminal Code; 4. The *Code d'Instruction Criminelle* or mode of proceeding in criminal actions and, 5. The *Code de Commerce*, or code of law merchant. This whole body of law is often seen printed in one duodecimo volume.

The system thus enacted became the law of France, and of the countries dependent on France, and of the countries dependent on French power. It was introduced in Holland, in the Confederation of the Rhine, in the kingdom of Westphalia, in Bavaria, in the kingdom of Italy, in Naples, in Spain, and in the various smaller states, that were under the influence of the French. Substantially founded on the principles of the civil law, the common basis of continental jurisprudence, it was introduced into these various countries without violently shocking the prejudices and habits of their inhabitants."

HOME OF OUR FATHERS.

Extracts from Professor Everett's Oration delivered at the celebration of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, at Plymouth, December, 1824.

"For myself, I can truly say, that after my native land, I feel a tenderness and a reverence for that of my fathers. The pride I take in my own country makes me respect that from which we are sprung. In touching the soil of England, I seem to return as a descendant to the old family seat;—to come back to the abode of an aged, the tomb of a departed parent. I acknowledge this great consanguinity of nations. The sound of my native language beyond the sea, is a music to my ear, beyond the richest strain of Tuscan softness, or Castilian majesty. I am not in a land of strangers, while surrounded by the manners, the habits, the forms, in which I have been brought up. I wander delighted thro' a thousand scenes, which the historians, the poets have made familiar to us, of which the names are interwoven with our earliest associations. I tread with reverence the spots, where I can retrace the footsteps of our suffering fathers; the pleasant land of their birth has a claim on my heart. It seems to me a classic, yea, a holy land, rich in the memories of the great and good; the martyrs of liberty, the exiled heralds of truth; and richer as the parent of this land of promise in the west.

"I am not, I need not say I am not,—the panegyrist of England. I am not dazzled by her riches, nor awed by her power. The sceptre, the mitre, and the coronet, stars, garters, and the blue ribbons seem to me poor things for great men to contend for. Nor is my admiration awakened by her armies, mustered for the battles of Europe; her navies, overshadowing the ocean; nor her empire, grasping the farthest east. It is these, and the price of guilt and blood by which they are maintained, which are the cause why no friend of liberty can salute her with undivided affections. But it is the refuge of free principles, though often persecuted; the school of religious liberty, the more precious for the struggles to which it has been called; the tombs of those who have reflected honor on all who speak the English tongue; it is the birth-place of our fathers, the home of the pilgrims; it is these which I love and venerate in England. I should feel ashamed of an enthusiasm for Italy and Greece, did I not also feel it for a land like this. In an American it would seem to me degenerate and ungrateful, to hang with passion upon the traces of Homer and Virgil, and follow without emotion the nearer and plainter footsteps of Shakspeare and Milton; and I should think him cold in his love for his native land, who felt no melting in his heart for that other land, which holds the ashes of his forefathers."

Opinions of three celebrated Ladies on the subject of Matrimony.—The following are the opinions of three ladies of eminent literary attainments, on the subject of matrimony:—

Mrs. E. Montague in her letter, says, 'I can define matrimonial happiness only like wit, by negatives. 'Tis not kissing—that's too sweet;—'tis not scolding that's too sour;—'tis not raillery, that's too bitter; nor is it the continual shuttlecock of reply—for that's too tart. In short, I hardly know how to season it exactly to my taste; but I would neither have it tart nor mawkishly sweet. I should not like to live entirely either upon metheglen or verjuice.'

Again she says, "I fancy in matrimony one finds variety in one, in the charming vicissitude of—

"Sometimes my plague, sometimes my darling,
"Kissing to-day, to-morrow snarling."

"Could that kind of Love," says Mrs. Thrale, "be kept alive through the marriage state, which makes the charm of a single one, the sovereign good would no longer be sought for; in the union of two faithful lovers it would be found; but reason shows us that this is impossible, and experience informs us that it never was so: we must preserve it as long, and supply it as happily as we can."

"Hope not," says the celebrated Madame de Maintenon to the Princess of Savoy, on the eve of her marriage with the Duke of Burgundy, "for perfect happiness, there is no such thing on earth; though they were, it would not be found at Court. Greatness is exposed to afflictions often more severe than those of a private station. Be neither vexed nor ashamed to depend on your husband. Let him be your dearest friend, your only confidant. , Hope not for constant harmony in the marriage state. The best husbands and wives are those who bear occasionally from each other sallies of ill-humour with patient mildness. Be obliging, without putting great value on your favors.

Hope not for a full return of tenderness—Men are tyrants, who would be free themselves and have us confined. You need not be at the pains to examine whether their rights be well-founded; it is enough if they are established. Pray God to keep you from jealousy. The affections of a husband are never to be regained by complaints, reproaches, or sullen behaviour."

LEARN TO STOOP.

Dr. Franklin, in a letter to Dr. Mather, says, "The last time I saw your father was in 1724. On taking my leave, he showed me a shorter way out of the house through a narrow passage, which was crossed by a beam over head. We were still talking as I withdrew, he accompanying me behind, and I turning toward him, when he said hastily *stoop! stoop!*—I did not understand him, till I felt my head hit against the beam. He was a man who never missed an occasion of giving instruction, and upon this he said to me, 'you are young, and have the world before you—STOOP as you go through it, and you will miss many hard thumps.' "This advice, thus beat into my head, has frequently been of use to me; and I often think of it when I see pride mortified, and misfortunes brought upon people by thus carrying their heads too high."

Monitor.

Illustration of the production of gas lights.—To imitate, in miniature, the production of gas lights, put common coal into the bowl of a tobacco pipe; cover the coal closely with mortar; and when the clay is dry, put the bowl of the pipe into the fire, and heat it gradually. In a few minutes, a stream of carburetted hydrogen gas will issue from the end of the tobacco pipe, accompanied with an aqueous fluid, and and a tenacious oil or tar. The gas may be set fire to with a candle, and will burn with a bright flame. When no more gas is disengaged, there will be found in the bowl of the pipe, coal, deprived from bituminous matter, or coke.

A lady had written on a card, and placed on her Garden House, on the top of an hour glass, a beautifully simple stanza from one of the fugitive pieces of John Clare, the rual Poet: it was at the Season of the year when the flowers were in their highest beauty.

"To think of Summers yet to come,
"That *I* am not see,
"To think a weed is yet to bloom,
"From dust that *I shall be*!"

The next morning she found penciled on the *back* of the same card:

"To think when Heaven and Earth are fled
"And times and seasons o'er,
"When all that *can* die shall be dead,
"That I must die no more!
"Ah! *where* will then my portion be?
"*How* shall I spend *Eternity?*"

Remarkable proof of the immortality of the soul.

Gennadius, a physician, a man of eminence in piety and charity, had in his youth some doubts of the reality of another life. He saw one night, in a dream, a young man of celestial figure, who bade him follow him. The apparition led him into a magnificent city, in which his ears were charmed by melodious music, which far exceeded the most enchanting harmony he had ever heard. To the inquiry whence proceeded these ravishing sounds, his conductor answered, that they were the hymns of the blessed in heaven; and disappeared. Gennadius awoke; and the impression of the dream was dissipated by the transactions of the day.—The following night, the same young man appeared and asked, whether he recollected him. "The melodius songs which I heard last night," answered Gennadius, "are now brought again to my memory." Did you hear them, said the apparition, "dreaming, or awake." "I heard them in a dream." "True," replied the young man; and our present conversation is a dream.—But where is your body, while I am speaking to you?" "In my chamber." 'But know you not that your eyes are shut, and you cannot see!' "My eyes are shut indeed." "How then can you see?" Gennadius could make no answer. 'In your dream the eyes of your body are closed and useless; but you have others, with which you see me. Thus, after death, although the eyes of your flesh are deprived of use and motion, you will remain alive, and capable of sight and motion by your spiritual part. Cease, then, to entertain a doubt of another life after death.' By this occurrence Gennadius affirms, he became a sincere believer in the doctrine of a future state.

Farmer's Cab